

A Mother's Joy

Her Child Saved by Hood's

A Severe Case of Bone Erysipelas—Four Running Sores.



Miss Fanny McClenney
Wolf Bayou, Ark.

"How thankful I am to Hood's Sarsaparilla, none but a mother whose child has been rescued from death can know. She was taken with severe pains and swelling in her right ankle. Our physician pronounced it a case of bone erysipelas, and her leg swelled up to her body until it looked as if it would burst. The pain was terrible. The doctor lanced her leg, but it did no good. She lay hovering

Between Life and Death for four long months. The swelling broke in three places along the front bone. I never saw anyone suffer as she did. In a short time pieces of bone worked out of all four places. The physician said his skill was exhausted, and if anything would help her it would be Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We Had to Go 20 Miles to Batesville to get it. She was helpless as a babe and suffering greatly. Before she had taken the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla she had improved so much that she could get on the floor, and hop on her well foot. She was soon able to walk without even a crutch. The swelling on her legs has entirely gone down, and

All The Sores Have Healed Up. She is now just five years old, and we feel very much indebted to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has given her back to us in good health. O, how thankful I am!" SARAH F. MCCLENNEY, Wolf Bayou, Cleburn County, Ark.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain, or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

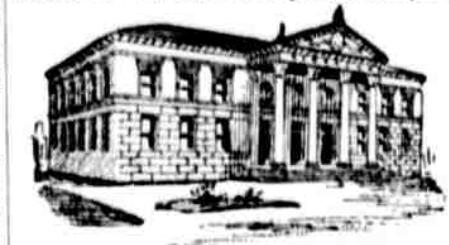
OUR GREAT DAY.

The Nebraska State Building Formally Dedicated.

FEATURES OF THE CELEBRATION.

Addresses By Governor Crouse and Ex-Governor Furnas. The Cowboys and Indians Make a Great Display—Story of the Unique Exhibits and Various Departments.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, June 8.—It was 1 o'clock when Rain-the-Face, plumed with feathers and daubed with war paint, entered the Nebraska state building. Buffalo Bill's Cowboy band, stationed on the lawn, opened with an overture of national airs. The Fifty-seventh street gates were thrown open and a company of cavalry took up their position in front of the building. Then came Buffalo Bill at the head of mounted Indians, soldiers and cowboys to the number of 800. Fully 25,000 people had massed themselves on the lawn and a mighty shout went up as the bell on the Pennsylvania building rang out a welcome in compliment. Commissioner General Garneau advanced to a prominent position, and gave the audience warm words of welcome. He then introduced Governor Lorenzo Crouse. The governor said that "it seemed almost the height of audacity for a young state to venture to take part in the exposition; that time had not yet ripened the fruits of her industry nor age matured the creations of her enterprise. Nebraska's was not an extensive or varied exhibit, yet I am proud to assist in dedicating Nebraska's modest offering to the exposition, because it symbolizes what Nebraska offers." The governor then told something of the history of the state and of her resources, and concluded by extending a cordial welcome to all to visit the exhibit and to visit the state.



NEBRASKA'S BUILDING.

Ex-Governor Furnas delivered a happy address on the early pioneers and early developments of the state, which was well received. Mrs. Henry Fisk of Chicago then read an original poem, entitled "Nebraska," written by Mrs. Kate M. Cleary of Hubbell, Neb. The speaking was from the front veranda, and the state commissioners and representatives of foreign governments occupied seats on an improvised stage. While the governor was speaking the celebrated German band came up, playing a lively march. They were assigned a position in front of the building on the Minnesota house lawn. Colonel Cody was dressed in a buckskin suit. He was the center of all eyes.

At none of the dedications of state buildings have so many people been present and so much enthusiasm been manifested. The exercises were so original that they stand out as one of the unique things of the great fair. On the conclusion of the exercises the procession formed and marched to the Administration building where it passed in review before the Infanta Eulalia and proceeded to the Agricultural building, where it disbanded. In the State building, after the exercises, Mrs. Brooks, the celebrated butter molder, gave an exhibition of her skill. It is estimated that fully 3,000 Nebraskans were on the ground. They came in excursions from Omaha, Lincoln, and many other parts of the state.

Resources Well Shown. Nebraska is nothing if not original. She has marked out her path at the World's fair and it is not like the path of any other state. The great object in all this display is to advertise the state, and it is generally conceded that the money thus far expended by the state has been well spent and will bring handsome returns. People from all parts of the world are astonished at her resources. The early impressions that a large portion of the state was part of the great American desert is fast becoming eradicated. People see the possibilities in an agricultural and manufacturing way. They compare the products which she

displays with those which the other states display and she gains by the comparison. Taking it all in all and department after department, Nebraska has done well.



THE RECEPTION ROOM.

The state building is where most Nebraskans feel at home. It was constructed with the idea of making it an exhibition hall and a club house. The main hall is given over to the exhibition of grains and grasses. The executive offices of the commission, as well as the postoffice and check rooms, are on this floor.

On the second floor is also a large exhibition room which is given over to woman's work to a large extent and to works of art which could not be exhibited below. The principal room in the building is the reception room furnished by the women of the state. The articles of furniture and the mantel are designed in corn, grains and sunflowers and are very artistic and much admired. They were executed by Miss Rose Nisbet and Miss Emma McGahey of Lincoln. The typical designs were prepared by Mrs. C. S. Classon also of Lincoln.

Miss Clara Barbour of the State university has made some beautiful and useful pieces of furniture. Among the best specimens of her work is a hat tree for Seward county. It is very deep and well executed, having beautiful carved panels. The hinges and ornaments are of brass artistically etched. Her center table is unique and quite original in design, the general theme being to represent the products of the state in relief, making a specialty of the sugar beet. The general scheme of decoration of the room is simple yet very appropriate.

On the wall hangs a beautiful piece of tapestry, representing spring, by Mrs. Morey of Hastings, and is much admired. Miss Hoollocker of Kearney, and her pupils have made some excellent pieces of bric-a-brac for the mantel. The young ladies of the state university are represented in bits of sculpture.

The main idea in the room is to have a place where Nebraska women can come and meet their friends and spend a pleasant hour in rest.

The Forestry Exhibit.

No one is more agreeably surprised than a Nebraskan who enters the Forestry building and sees the splendid display his state has made. People do not expect much of Nebraska in a timber way and that is what causes the surprise. The section in which the display is made is in the northeast corner of the building and the general design of the pagoda is rustic. The principal feature is a rustic arch which stands in the center of the space. It is surmounted by a natural graft of the letter "N," loaned by D. E. High of Lebanon. One face of the arch contains the inscription "712,000,000 of Trees Planted in One Year." The other side reads, "Nebraska, the Tree Planter State."

The exhibit contains 131 specimens of different varieties of trees grown in Nebraska. These are polished to show the grain and are fixed around the base of the arch. There are also a large number of log discs which have been presented by different people throughout the state, most of which are native woods. These are arranged into a railing for the pagoda. Among them is a large disc of white cottonwood 6 feet, 6 inches in diameter. There is also a splendid maple disc, which is said to be the largest specimen known, and a beautiful specimen of hackberry and black walnut. One of the most unique specimens and one which no one would think



GOVERNOR CROUSE.

of looking in a Nebraska exhibit to find, is a red cedar log, which grew in Keya Paha county. Another specimen which attracts attention is a section of an apple tree cut from J. Sterling Morton's home.

Ex-Governor Furnas' collection of the woods of the world is the finest exhibited in the building. They occupy a fine large ornamental case in the exhibit. In addition to the cabinet Governor Furnas exhibits 138 different specimens of both indigenous and introduced woods.

The State university has sent a very complete collection of tree destroying insects found in the state. They are in glass cases and add much to the display. The vine exhibit is also something unique and something which none of the other states have shown.

On the rear wall hangs a colored map of the state on which in red ink is shown the distribution of the native trees. The map was made from careful computations and is considered very valuable.

On the wall near this map is a life size crayon of J. Sterling Morton, the father of Arbor Day. It is the intention of those who have the exhibit in charge to interest people in Arbor Day work, and small pamphlets, descriptive of it, will be distributed from the pavilion.

There is only one freak in the collection and that is a horseshoe imbedded in the heart of a portion of a tree. The tree was planted in the spring of 1876 by R. B. Brabham of York county and in the spring of 1881 he hung a horseshoe on one of its limbs. The tree grew and caught the corks and grew around the shoe. The tree was cut in the spring of 1893 and the shoe found imbedded in the center thereof.

Agricultural Exhibit. Those in charge of the agricultural exhibit have not displayed the originality in the construction of the booth, or in the arrangement of their exhibit, or in the character of the things exhibited that have been displayed in the other exhibits. The pagoda, over which is placed the name of Nebraska, is very similar to a half dozen other pavilions in the immediate vicinity, and there is nothing whatever in the display to give it a distinctive feature. The specimens of corn, wheat and other grains and the grasses is not excelled by any state.

The beet sugar display, however, is disappointing. It is the one great industry which the people of the state wish to get before the people of the world, and while the specimens are all very

well, they will not attract attention in their present position. The sugar is shown in globes and columns of glass, and it is labeled best sugar, but further than this, there is nothing in the display to indicate that Nebraska leads the world in that sort of thing—that her farmers find it more profitable to raise the sugar beet than to raise wheat and corn, and that the soil and climate is especially adapted to its proper cultivation.



"BUFFALO BILL."

tion. There is nothing to show the methods by which the sugar is made. Altogether, the display cannot help but prove disappointing to Nebraskans.

The commissioners have just realized that the beet sugar display in the Agricultural building is not what it should be, and have concluded to make an additional display in the State building, which will more fully show the industry. They propose to put on exhibition during the season the beets from which the sugar is made, and little souvenir boxes of sugar will be given away to the public. This cannot be done, however, until the new beets come in. Upon these boxes will be printed a record of the output of the Nebraska factories from the opening of the first factory at Grand Island in 1890, to the present time, showing the rapid increase in product, which will reach this season between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 pounds of sugar.

The Dairy Exhibit.

There is not yet enough of Nebraska's dairy exhibit in place, or of the other states for that matter, to tell what will be done in that department. Superintendent Ashburn has spared no pains to make it a success, and is confident that he will succeed even beyond the expectations of Nebraska enthusiasts.

It has been through the efforts of Mr. Ashburn that the services of Mrs. Brooks has been secured. She made her reputation by modeling butter at the Centennial. She will make one or two statues, which will be placed in the dairy exhibit. They will be of J. Sterling Morton and ex-Governor Furnas. Several other states have attempted to get Mrs. Brooks' services, but failed.

In the gallery of the Agricultural building is a honey exhibit which attracts much attention coming as it does in direct competition with the old honey producing states. It is comparatively a new industry, but no one who sees the attractive display can doubt of its thriftiness. Great care has been exercised in the arrangement, making the exhibit artistic. If Nebraska does not get the premium she will certainly get a favorable mention from the jury of awards.

Educational Exhibit.

Near the southwestern corner of the gallery in the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building is located the educational exhibit of Nebraska. The space occupied has a frontage of 76 feet and is 20 feet deep, divided into three alcoves with an aggregate wall surface of 1,480 square feet, 270 square feet of table space and 72 feet, line, of show-cases. The available surface for wall display is greatly increased by the use of wing-frames.

The wall display consists of kindergarten work, paper folding, weaving, sewing, color lessons, illustrated lessons of various kinds, drawings, designs, maps and photographs. In addition to these is a collection of a great number of specimens of the plants of Nebraska, scientifically mounted and classified, prepared by Nebraska women, which forms one of the most interesting and attractive features of the exhibit. A number of the cities have contributed photographs of their school grounds, buildings, interiors, classes and instructors. Probably the finest collection of this sort comes from the University of Nebraska, consisting of 17 excellent views.

In show-cases are displayed samples of work in clay modeling, bust work, manual training, and other school work that cannot be shown otherwise to advantage.

The regular class work of the schools is represented by bound volumes of manuscript, written reviews and examinations. These papers are arranged in four series or groups: First, schools in cities of the first class; second, schools in smaller cities; third, village schools; fourth, rural schools.

The following cities and towns have contributed material for the exhibit: Omaha, Beatrice, Hastings, Nebraska City, South Omaha, Grand Island, Kearney, York, Crete, Ashland, Wahoo, Holdrege, Tecumseh, Wymore, Hebron, Pawnee City, Seward, Madison, West Point, Stanton, Scribner, Decatur, and Long Pine. The counties that have sent work from the rural schools are Gage, Lancaster, Madison, Pawnee, Red Willow and Stanton.

A novel feature of the exhibit is the reproduction by means of the phonograph of the music of the Omaha schools. Records have been taken of the school music in all grades from the primary to the high school. These are reproduced by three phonographs, to which 24 persons may listen at a time.

The Nebraska exhibits compares favorably with the exhibits from other states. While, of course, it is true that some of the older eastern states, such as Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, present a wider range and a greater variety of school work, it must be admitted that, in the lines of work Nebraska attempts to show, she is second to none.

The exhibit is tastefully and systematically arranged, and, as a whole, presents a pleasing and attractive appearance. Nebraska may well be proud of the earnest she has to show in education as well as in material prosperity and development.

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This palatial establishment is now open in all departments with the exception of Turkish, Russian, Electric Cabinet and Woman, and these will be ready by June 1.

Arrangement of Hours—GREAT PLUNGE. Ladies, from 8 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Gentlemen, from 1 p. m. to 11 p. m. week days, and from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday. SOCIAL SWIMS—On Monday and Thursday evenings 7:30 to 10:30 the plunge will be open to both sexes. Gentlemen on these evenings will be admitted only when accompanied by a lady and all strangers to the institution must procure an introduction before they can purchase tickets. Only special non-transferable tickets will be accepted on special evenings.

Special Notices—On Wednesday afternoon from 1 to 6 o'clock the great plunge can be rented for private parties. Children under 12 will not be admitted unless accompanied by parent or guardian. Boys under 10 will be admitted during ladies hours when accompanied by their mother or guardian. During June, July and August the great plunge will be open to both sexes from 5 a. m. to 8 a. m. Daily except Sunday. The great plunge occupies a space of 10 feet wide by 12 feet in length and is from 2 1/2 to 3 feet deep. It is filled with mineral water from the company's own wells and is absolutely pure and remarkably clear and buoyant. There are 10 dressing rooms, two toilet rooms, two hot and cold shower baths, one automatic needle bath, two rubber covered spring boards, a raft, a traveling crane and ropes for acquiring the art of swimming. Several life preservers, mirrors, combs and brushes, soaps and towels, etc., and the admission to the plunge with all of these privileges is but 25 CENTS.



Miss Bertie Burr and Mr. F. Dever give instructions in swimming to ladies and children, men and boys during advertised hours.

The Hot Salt Baths are remarkably efficacious in such ailments as rheumatism, dyspepsia, gout, malaria, kidney, liver and nervous troubles and blood diseases. The hot salt departments are probably the most important of this great establishment and both sexes may bathe at the same time, there being a separate and distinct apartment for ladies and gentlemen, with skilled attendants in each. If you are sick, or feel bad and don't know exactly what ails you, try these salt baths for a short time and see the result. It will be a revelation to you.

The Bed Rooms are charming, they are well ventilated, handsomely furnished and are for the accommodation of those in ill health who wish to take baths and remain in the building, or for those who wish a night's lodging after a Turkish, Russian or Cabinet bath.

The Reception Rooms and Private Parlors are richly decorated and afford much comfort and rest to those who wish to while away an hour or two after a bath. The latest fashion books, periodicals and illustrated papers are on convenient tables. Luxurious divans, rockers and easy chairs are on every side. The carpets are rich in color and design. Be sure and visit these apartments.

The Barber Shop is in charge of careful men. The tools are sharp, the surroundings neat and comfortable and the charges moderate.

The Ladies Hair Dressing Department is very complete and is supplied with everything necessary for artistic and satisfactory work. The lady attendants are experienced and courteous and will strive to please all who favor them with a visit.

The Plain Baths are very complete and afford ample accommodations for both sexes at the same time. All tubs are white porcelain. Pamphlets, testimonials and all information may be secured by addressing Dr. M. H. and J. O. Everett, managing physicians, M and Fourteenth streets, Lincoln, Neb.

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